

The background of the slide is a dark blue-grey color. It features a faint, light-colored map of the world with a compass rose in the lower-left corner. The compass rose has a needle pointing towards the top-left and is surrounded by a circular scale with tick marks. The map shows the outlines of continents and countries.

The World's Policeman: Crises in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa

I. Conduct of the Cold War

A. Foreign Policy (Mirror-Image) Assumptions (review)

1. They are out to get us
2. Brinkmanship, Games of Bluff, and Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)
3. The Other Empire is Evil
4. Any action taken in the national interest is moral and justified
5. We have to maintain a large military force because they do

I. Conduct of the Cold War (continued)

B. Action-Response Spiral

C. Internal Phenomena Resulting from Cold War Mentality

1. Zhdanovism
2. McCarthyism

I. Conduct of the Cold War (continued)

D. Telegrams and Doctrines

1. The Long Telegram – George F. Keenan (February 22, 1946)
2. Mr. X, “The Sources of Soviet Conduct,” *Foreign Affairs* (1947)
3. Truman Doctrine – Harry S Truman (March 12, 1947)
4. Novikov Telegram – Nikolai Novikov (September 27, 1946)
5. Brezhnev Doctrine – Leonid I. Brezhnev (November 13, 1968)
6. Sinatra Doctrine – Gennadii Gerasimov (October 25, 1989)

E. Right-Wing Dictators vs. Left-Wing “Dictators”

1. “Good” Guys (from point of view of U.S. foreign policy)
 - a. Batista (Cuba)
 - b. Somoza (Nicaragua)
 - c. Christiansi (El Salvador)
 - d. Marcos (Philippines)
 - e. Pinochet (Chile)
 - f. Trujillo (Dominican Republic)
 - g. Ceaușescu (Romania)
 - h. Tito (Yugoslavia)
 - i. Noriega (Panama)

Fulgencio Batista (1901–1973) Dictator of Cuba 1952–1959



Anastasio Somoza Garcia (1896–1956)
Dictator of Nicaragua (1936–1956)



Alfredo Cristiani Burkard (1947–)
President of El Salvador (1989–1994)



Ferdinand Marcos (1917–1989)
President of the Philippines (1965–1986)



Augusto Pinochet (1915–2006)
Dictator of Chile (1973–1990)



Rafael Leónidas Trujillo (1891–1961)
President of Dominican Republic (1930–1938; 1942–1952)



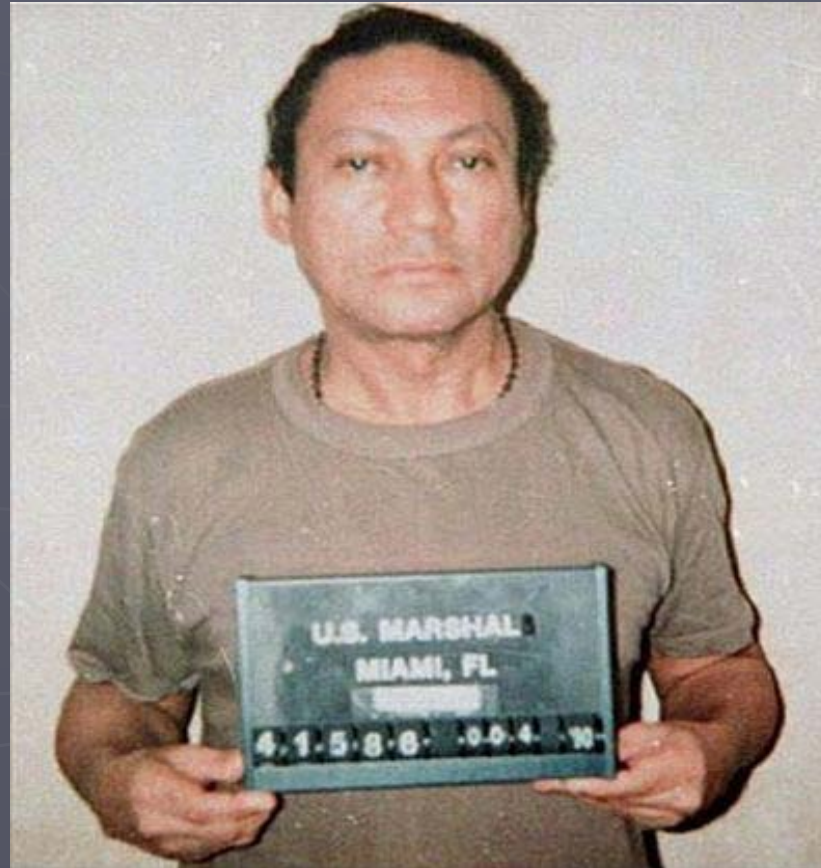
Nicolae Ceaușescu (1918–1989)
Dictator of Romania (1965–1989)



Josip Broz “Tito” (1892–1980)
Prime Minister of Yugoslavia (1945–1953)
President of Yugoslavia (1953–1980)



Manuel Noriega (1938-)
Dictator of Panama (1983 -1989)



E. Right-Wing Dictators vs. Left-Wing “Dictators”

2. “Bad” Guys (from point of view of U.S. foreign policy)

a. Arbenz (Guatemala)

b. Castro (Cuba)

c. Ortega (Nicaragua)

d. Allende (Chile)

e. Noriega (Panama)

f. Jagan (Guyana)

Jacobo Arbenz Guzman and Maria Arbenz



Fidel Castro (1926–)
Dictator of Cuba (1959 –)



Daniel Ortega (1945–)
President of Nicaragua (1985 –1990)



Salvador Allende (1908–1973)
President of Chile (1970–1973)



Cheddi Jagan (1918–1997)
Chief Minister of Guyana (1957–1964)
President of Guyana (1992–1997)



II. Europe

A. Revolutions and Reforms Suppressed

1. Hungary (1956)
2. Poland (1956 and 1980)
3. East Germany (1956)
4. Czechoslovakia (1968)

B. Berlin Wall (1961–1989)

III. Latin America: Three Case Studies

A. Guatemala

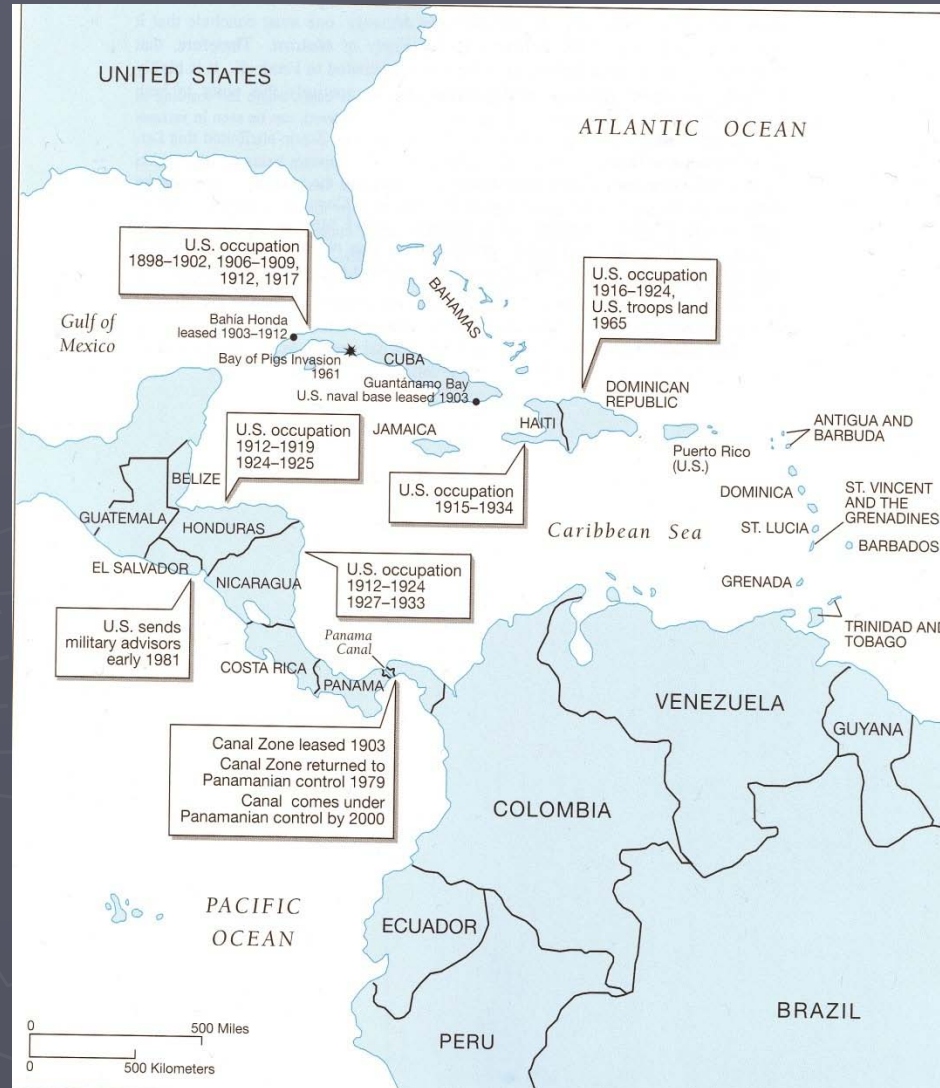
1. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman (1913– 1971), President (1951–1954)
2. United Fruit Company
3. Richard C. Patterson, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, and the “duck” test
4. Carlos Castillo Armas (1914–1957), President (1954–1957)

III. Latin America: Three Case Studies (continued)

B. Cuba

1. Fulgencio Batista (1902–1975), President (1952–1959)
2. Fidel Castro (1926–), President (1959–2008)
3. The Missile Gap (1960)
4. Bay of Pigs (1961)
5. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
 - a. Ernesto “Che” Guevara (1928–1967) “Message to Tricontinental Congress” (1966)
 - b. U.S. maneuvers in Caribbean
 - c. Castro’s request from Khrushchev for defense against U.S. invasion

U.S. Intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, 1898–1981



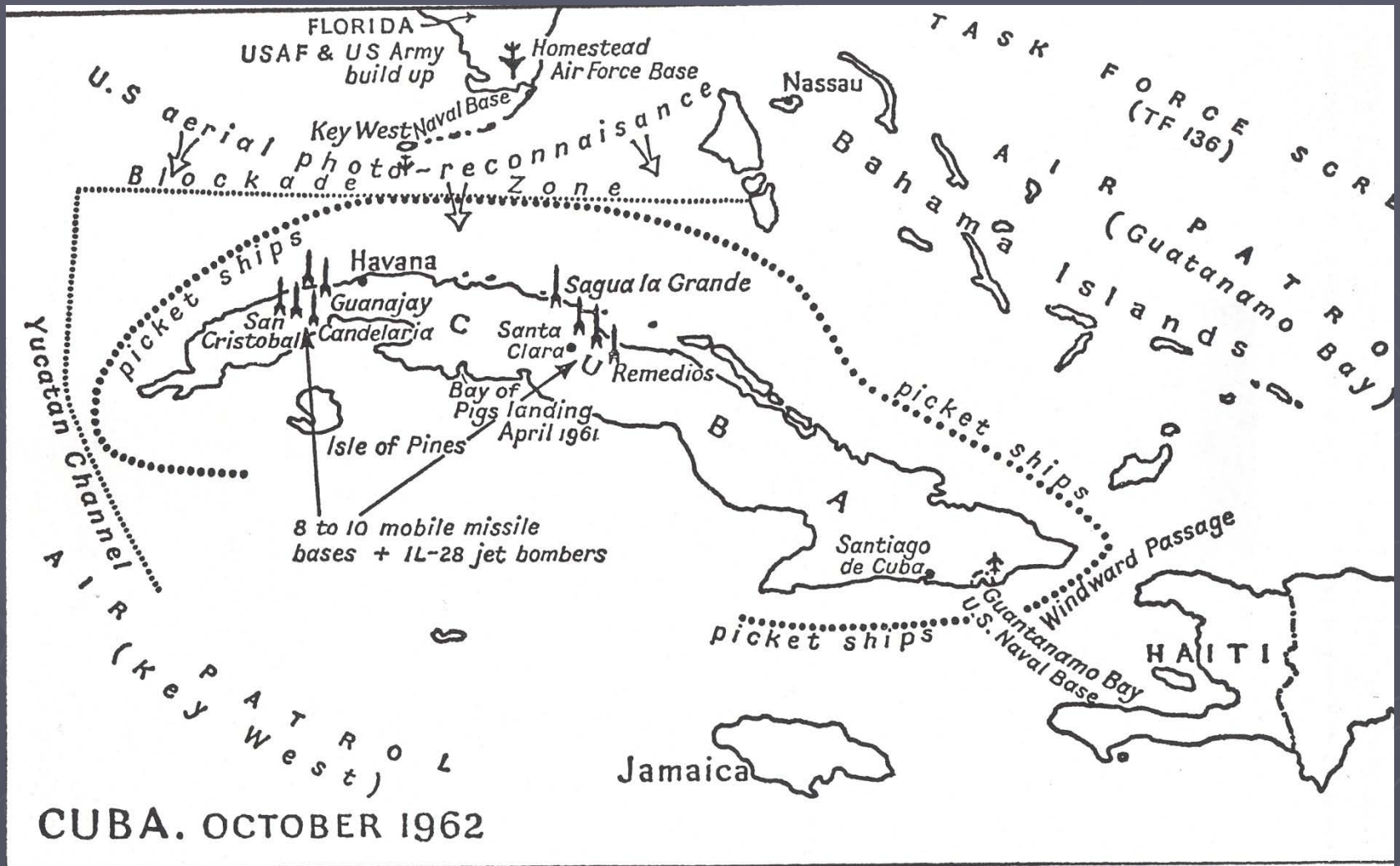
U-2 Plane



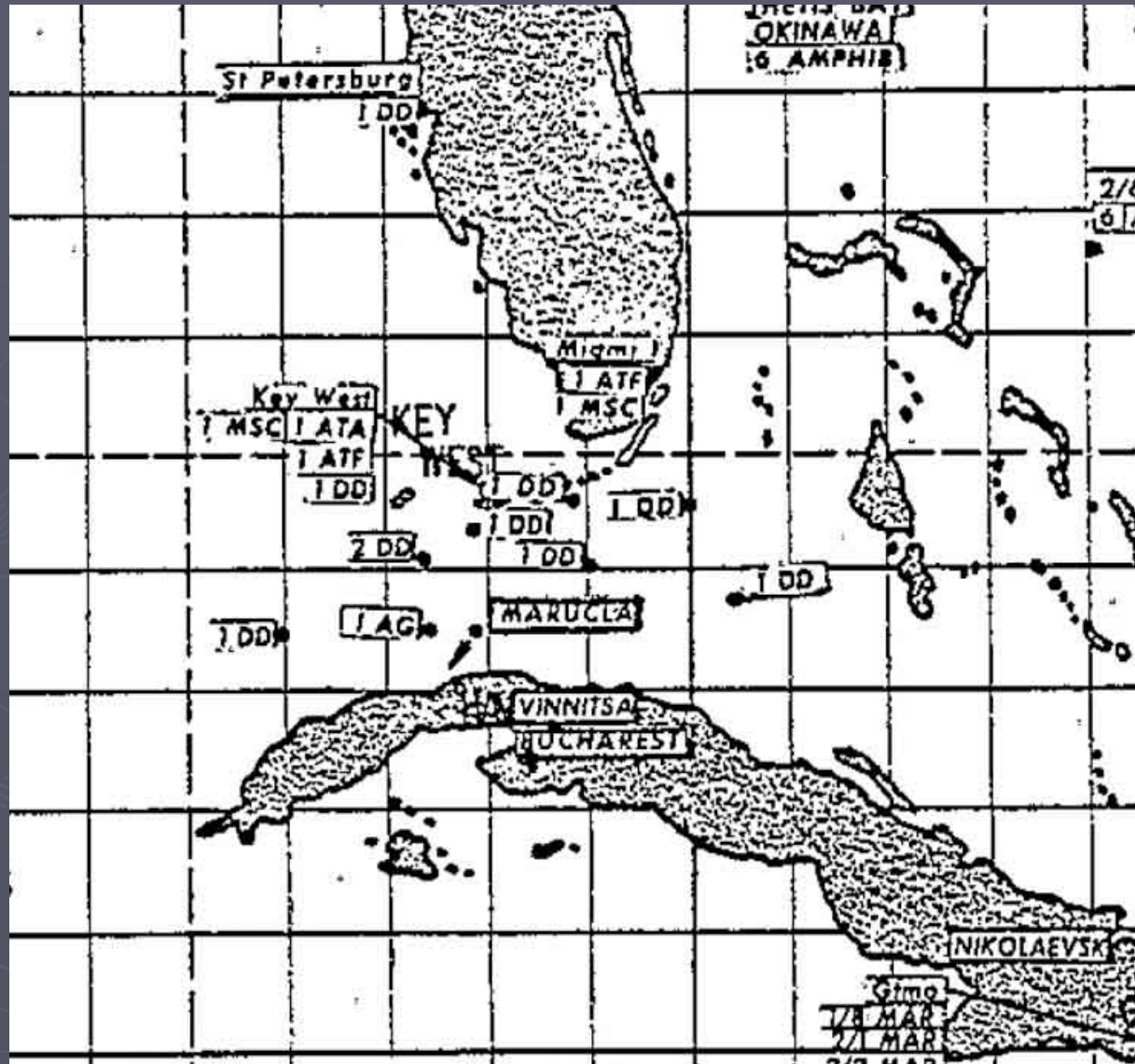
U2 Reconnaissance Photo



Quarantine of Cuba, 1962



Position of American and Soviet Ships



III. Latin America: Three Case Studies (continued)

C. Chile

1. Salvador Allende (1908–1973), President (1970–1973)
 - a. Church Committee Report on Covert Actions in Chile, 1963–1973
 - b. Henry Kissinger, *The White House Years* (1979)
 - c. Juan Bosch, “Salvador Allende en las memorias de Kissinger,” *Casa de las Americas* (Havana) 22 (1981): 100–103.
2. Augusto Pinochet (1915–), President (1973–1990)

III. Latin America: Three Case Studies (continued)

D. Policies and Organizations

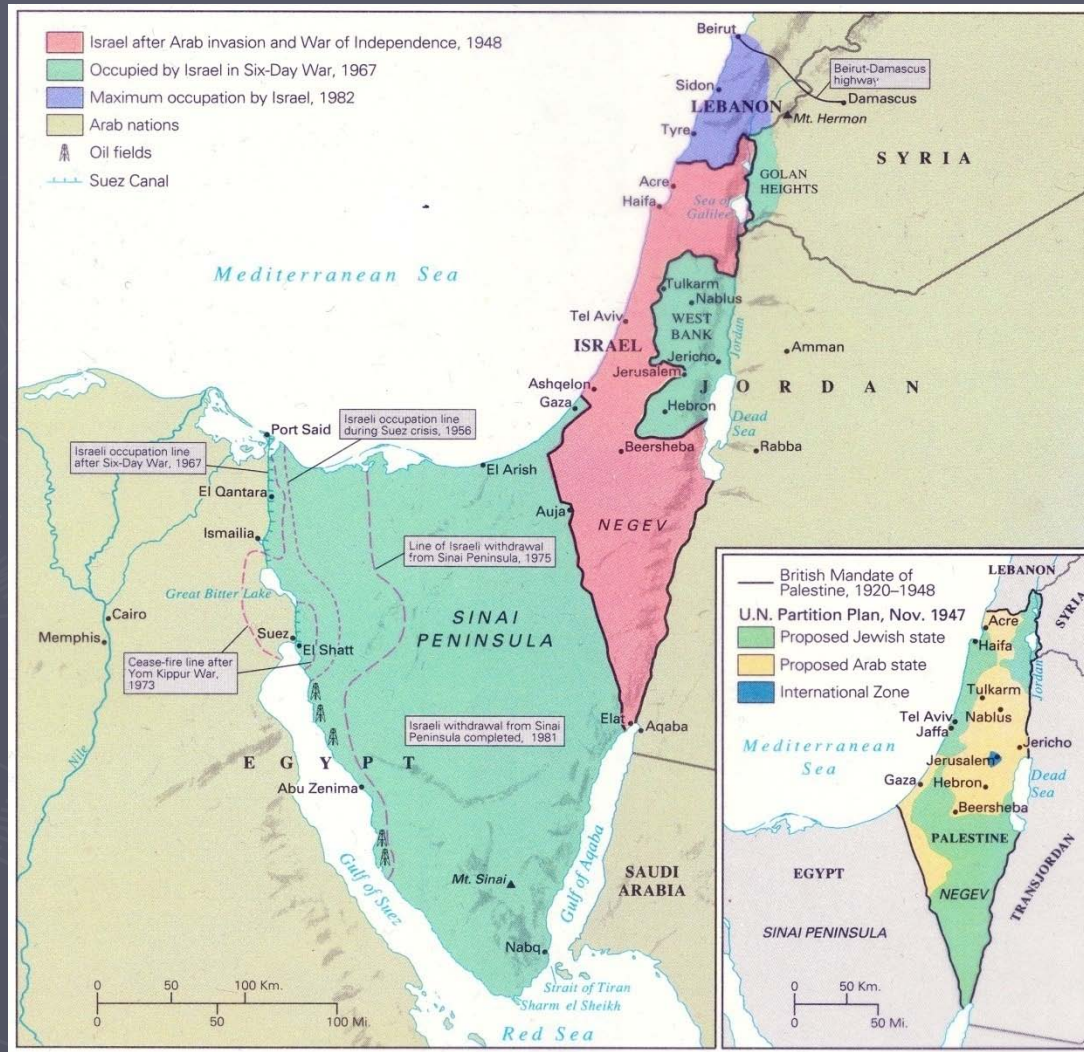
1. Good Neighbor Policy (proposed by FDR 1933)
2. Organization of American States (OAS), founded 1948
3. Alliance for Progress (proposed by JFK 1961)

IV. Middle East

A. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

1. Zionism
2. Balfour Declaration (1917)
3. King-Crane Commission (1919)
4. U.N. Partition Plan for Palestine, November 1947
5. Declaration of Israeli state, May 15, 1948
6. Arab-Israeli War 1948–1949

Palestine, Israel, and the Levant 1947-90



IV. Middle East

B. Suez Canal Crisis (1956)

July 26, 1956 – Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal Company

October – Hungarian revolt

October 29 – Israel invades Sinai

October 31 – British and French bomb Egyptian airfields

November 5 – Britain and France invade Egypt

November 6/7 – Britain, France, and Israel agree to cease-fire

January 9, 1957 – Anthony Eden resigns as British Prime Minister

March 1 – Israel agrees to withdraw from Sinai

IV. Middle East

C. Arab Countries' Relationships with the U.S. and USSR and with Each Other

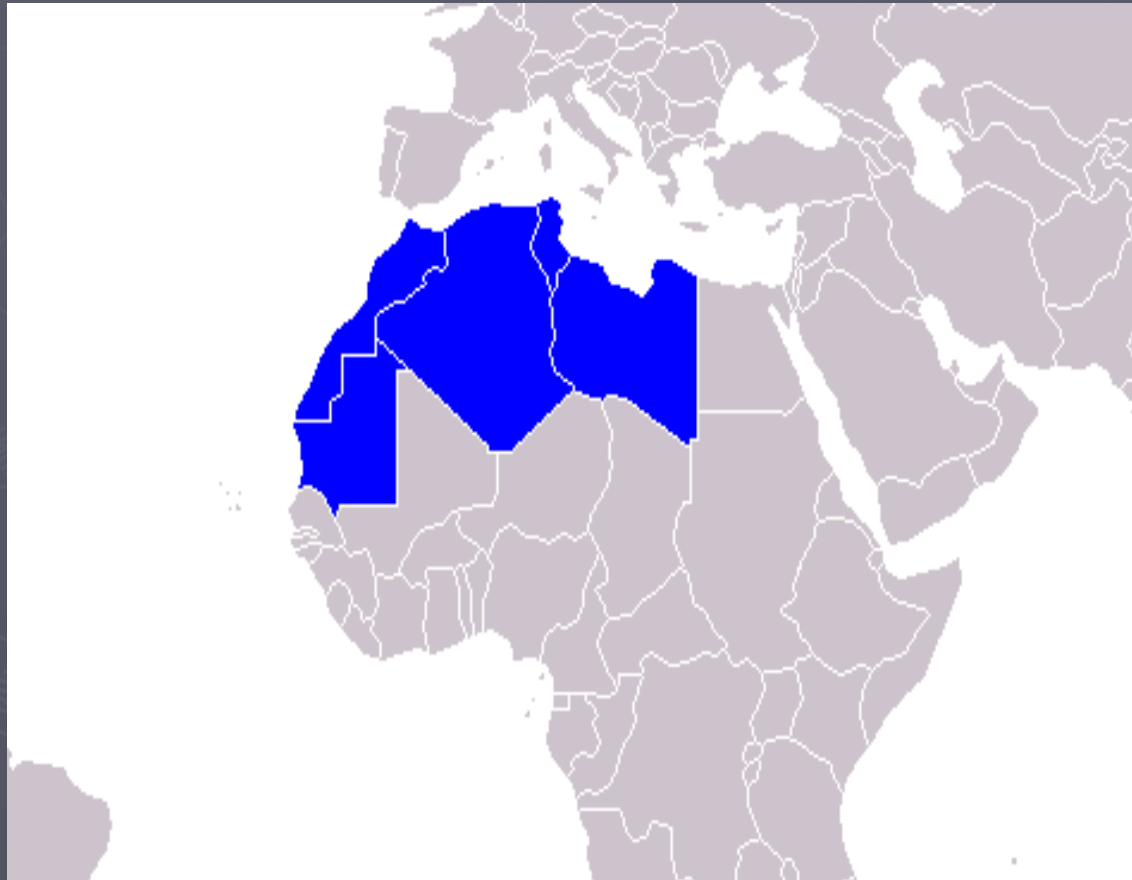
1. Maghreb

- a. Morocco
- b. Algeria
- c. Mauritania
- d. Tunisia
- e. Libya
- f. Egypt

2. Mashriq

- a. Egypt
- b. Syria
- c. Saudi Arabia
- d. Iraq
- e. Kuwait
- f. Lebanon
- g. Jordan
- h. Oman
- i. Yemen

Maghreb (al-Magrib) مغرب



Mashriq (al-Mashriq) مشرق



V. Africa

A. Independence of Former Colonies, 1945–1965

B. “Westernization without real modernization”

C. Difficulties of Modernization and Democratization